

**COLLEGE FALLACIES**  
(Continued from page 1)

Knowledge tests given to thousands of students, are:

Thirty percent of all seniors in six colleges ranked below the average freshman in general culture tests.

Average college sophomores knew the meaning of 55 out of 100 commonly used words. Two more years' exposure enabled the same students to recognize ten more words in the hundred.

Average intelligence of seniors in four high schools was above that of all college sophomores candidates for an education degree.

The group responsible for this disillusioning investigation points to the credit system as one of the reasons for uneducation of college students. The group feels that too much emphasis is placed on grades as barometers of knowledge, culture and education.

**AGGIES DEFEAT BAYLOR**  
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yard stripe. The Aggies failed to score when the Baylor line held and lost the ball on downs. The Bears punned and the Aggies, for the third time, placed the ball in scoring position. The Bears took the ball deep in their own territory and advanced it through the Aggie line and, for the first time in the game, placed the ball in Aggie territory.

On the first play of the final period, Masters went thru the line for a touchdown and Stringer kicked the point. Martin received the kickoff on his five yard line and made a beautiful forty-five yard run before he was downed. After an exchange of punts, the Aggies were on the Baylor thirty-eight. Kimbrough made a beautiful pass to Couser. For an instant it looked like it might be incomplete but Couser snatched the ball and added six points to the Aggie score. Les Cummings added an extra point. The remaining part of the fourth quarter kept the 7,000 spectators on their feet. The Bears made a violent effort to score during the remaining few minutes getting away with seven out of twelve passes. Pearce, dropped far behind his line, played an extraordinary game for the Bears in these last few minutes. The ball was on the Aggie five yard line when the game ended.

Couser, Kimbrough, and Fowler all played a thrilling game. It was evident that the Bruin team had Couser on the spot, but "Little Bill" made them step high and wide with his speed and elusiveness. Kimbrough's long runs and his pass to Couser in the fourth made a wonderful showing in the results. Muggins Fowler didn't do the Baylor line any good either, in fact in the second half he was hitting the line for a gain nearly every play. The Aggie line showed better during this game than in previous encounters this season and showed that Cal Hubbard has been putting them through.

**K-DET KAPERS**  
(Continued from page 1)

FIFTH YEAR PRIVATE OF TROOP D CAVALRY, is at last crashing the gates of the social circles of Bryan after four years of solitude—it took him a long time to get started but he is STEPPING THROUGH THE TALL COTTON now and making up for lost time. FISH "WAR HOSS" JOSEPH should find a less conspicuous place for his courting than behind the AGGIELAND INN. It looks like MISS STANFORD and TAYLOR WILKINS, A INFANTRY, are playing "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE" with the RURAL SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT—TAYLOR goes to class and MISS STANFORD does the homework.

We notice that the "Hedgerow Players" will be in Waco shortly presenting the same play that the student body will be able to see at College Station and you can't get a ticket here for 15 cents.

**Tung Oil Found to Be Important Varnish Manufacture Ingredient; Financial Possibilities Viewed**

By R. E. Storms

I wonder if the words "tung oil" mean anything in particular to the reader. If you are interested in horticulture or nursery work, they may mean a great deal to you some day, perhaps in a financial way.

Tung oil is something comparatively new in the United States, as the first oil from American grown nuts was produced in 1913 from a tree planted in Florida in 1906. In the United States tung oil is used in paints and varnishes to a great extent, having replaced the expensive fast-disappearing gums such as kauri, which is found in New Zealand. It is stated that waterproof varnish which will not crack or turn white with age cannot be made unless tung oil is a constituent.

The source of most of our tung oil has been China. This country imported 119 million pounds in 1922, valued at close to fifteen million dollars. But China of late years has been in confusion; inter-province taxes have been raised, river pirates have increased the hazard down the Yangtze, and Chinese producers have not been able to resist the temptation of adulterating the oil. As a result of these conditions prices have advanced to American importers, this causing them to look elsewhere for their sources of oil.

In this connection Dr. S. H. Yarnell, Sec. D., chief of the Division of Horticulture, recently inspected a number of plantings in south central and southeast Texas to estimate the adaptability of this oil-producing tree to Texas conditions.

These plantings were four to five years in age and varied in height from four to twelve feet depending on the care and location. A full grown tree reaches the height of around twenty-five feet. The plantings ranged from a single tree to approximately fifteen acres. It was observed that the tree thrived best on sandy loam of a light acid reaction and that soil of good air and water drainage was necessary. Air drainage is required to protect the tree against the cold, since a freeze will injure the young buds, although it may not kill the entire tree.

After his inspection, Dr. Yarnell concluded that as a means of diversification and a new source of income, the tung oil planting has good possibilities; but that a farmer should not be able to retire in ten years on his income after making a planting.

**Madisonville Meet Hears Aggie Profs**

G. B. Wilcox, professor of rural education; Dr. T. D. Brooks, dean of the school of arts and sciences; W. L. Hughes, professor of rural education and C. H. Winkler, dean of the school of vocational teaching, represented A and M college on the program at the District Meeting of Teachers held in Madisonville at 9:00 A. M. Saturday under the leadership of C. M. Elwell, deputy state superintendent of public instruction. Dr. L. A. Woods, state superintendent of public instruction, addressed the meeting.

A and M's part on the program consisted of talks by the representatives. Professor Wilcox spoke on "Curriculum Study and the Class Room"; Dr. Brooks on "Problems in Administration of Classroom Supervision"; Professor Hughes on "Problems in Correlation and Cooperation as Between Rural and Urban Schools"; and Dean Winkler on "Responsibility of Vocational Teachers in a Program of Curriculum Revision."

**Ag. Eng. Recieve New Refrigerator**

A kerosene-operated, "Air-Cooled" Electrolux refrigerator has been loaned to the agricultural engineering department by the Electrolux Company of Evansville, Indiana.

The kerosene-operated Electrolux uses the same freezing principle as the gas-operated Electrolux: a small flame produces the heat necessary to cause a refrigerant to circulate through a system of sealed pipes, and to draw heat from the cooling chamber. The refrigerant is then cooled by air and is ready to circulate again, no water being used in the process. Kerosene furnishes the fuel in the new machine so new people living in rural sections where it is impossible to obtain electricity or gas may have the same modern refrigeration conveniences as those living in cities.

The refrigerator is being exhibited in the Agricultural Engineering Building and it will be used for instruction purposes in the home convenience laboratory.

Ain't it funny that over five hundred passes were issued by the Commandant's office and we only had a little over a hundred at the game? You other four hundred sure missed P-L-E-N-T-Y. What score could we have made with 400 more leather-lunged "kaydets"?

There have been certain ribald comments and some laughter about the use of brains in the national government, but it seems to me a pretty good practice. It is a practice that will continue.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**School Heads Would Dispense Patronage**

Detroit, Mich.—Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, "fighting priest" of radio fame, whose debates with Alex Smith in 1933 made history, has come forth to aid the college graduate by presenting a plan to President Roosevelt which would substitute college graduates for political hacks in new appointments to federal jobs.

"We take in 25,000 federal employees every year," Father Coughlin explained his plan. "Wouldn't it be a good thing if, instead of allotting those jobs as soup-bones to politicians, we gave them to deserving college graduates, to be chosen by university presidents? I think we could take care of about 5,000 a year that way by giving them secretarial jobs."

The priest said that the president had shown interest in this idea, and was also apparently anxious to enlarge the usefulness of the Civilian Conservation Corps program by providing something like it for white collar classes.

The more clocks and watches there are in a house the oftener somebody asks somebody else what time it is.

It is one of the most upsetting moments of life when one discovers that some taste, habit or standard of judgment which one trusted for years and supposed to be universal is not really universal at all, but is merely a personal eccentricity.—Phillip Curtis.

Nature made woman beautiful and, forever she strives to look queer.—Arthur Brisbane.

**LAUNDRY OPERATIONS INTERESTING TO BATTALION FEATURE WRITER**

By J. M. Shepherd

Drop in at the college laundry some time. Introduce yourself to Mr. G. P. Ayers, manager of that branch of the Department of Buildings and College Utilities, and acquaint yourself by his willing explanations and some intelligent observations with his side of the laundry question—that of laundering and handling some thirty-five hundred bundles weekly in the most efficient manner possible under the limited facilities he has at his disposal.

Mr. Ayers will gladly let you look in on the one hundred and ten employees and see for yourself just what makes a double shift necessary in cleaning the approximately ten thousand pieces that are handled daily. Furthermore, he will take you through the plant, explain the various operations, and listen sincerely to your objections and criticisms, for he avers a desire to serve the student body in the best manner possible.

If you'd care to trace your bundle through the plant, the first step of the many it goes through is the collection. After the packages are picked up, they are checked in at the laundry and counted in lots of eighty-five, which are kept separate during the complete laundering process. The bundles of one lot are then opened and the pieces checked against the laundry

slip, marked indelibly, and then sent to the wash room after being assorted according to color and texture of the materials. The slips are similarly marked and sent to the bookkeeper for entry.

The method of washing depends on the material, regular pieces being cleaned in a large rotary motion American Washing machine with a non-acid, chemically tested soap, and the lighter materials being done by hand. Thorough rinsing is done in both hot and cold water, and the pieces are bleached by dipping in a solution of one-half of one percent of a chlorine compound.

Drying is done by a centrifugal

extractor, after which the laundry is again separated. Flat pieces are sent through the flat work roller and the shirts are sent through a series of operations that are done in the following sequence: starching, preliminary folding, pressing of cuffs and collars, body and sleeves ironed, shoulders yoked, hand finishing, final folding, and racking.

In addition to the regularly planned entertainment many parlor games and indoor sports and contests were held throughout Waco Saturday night and Sunday morning. "Tessippers" were still going strong Sunday though the number of students remaining had decreased appreciably by dusk Sunday.

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